WASHINGTON.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

General Belknap, of Iowa, the Appointee.

The President to Visit the Frederich (Md.) Fair.

Horrible Lynching Affair Near

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1589.

retary of War.
It is knows that General Sherman accepted the office of Secretary of War only temporarily, or until The President has now appointed Major General William M. Belknap, of Keckuk, Iowa. General Belknap is a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. He served in the army from the first to the last day of the late war. He commanded one of the herman's last two campaigns with great credit to simself and to the entire satisfaction of his superior officer. He is about thirty-cight years of age, is in excellent health and is a lawyer by profession. He has already been telegraphed and will reach Washington in a few days, when General Sherman will formally resign his position as Secretary of War and eneral Beiknap will enter upon the duties

nausfaction to the army officers, by whom he is well known and highly appreciated. His old army comrades are celebrating the appointment in a very enthusiastic manner. General Belknap was held in law by the Deciment as Commissioner of Internal Revenue in case of the declination of the present occupant, Mr. Delano. The acceptance of the posttion by Mr. Delano led the President to the appointment of General Belknap to the Internal Revenue Belknap is, without question, the nearest approach General Rawlins, that the President could have

Visit of the President to the Frederick County (Md.) Fair.

General Grant, General Sherman, Postmaster Deneral Creswell, Secretary Cox and General Horace Capron will leave Washington to-morrow morning at seven o'clocks! They will be joined by a committee at the Relay flouse, which will escort them to Monocacy Junction, where the President and party will be received by a committee, and under its escort proceed to Frederick depot and thence to the grounds of the Agricultural Society. The visitors will remain in Frederick until Friday morning, and then proceed by carriages to visit the battle-fields of South Mountain and Autietam, returning ere the same evening.

Financial Condition of National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day notified the national banks to forward to him the usual report of their condition at the close of business on sturday, the 9th of October.

The Personal Equality Question.
The case of the three colored men, who brought action against Spalding & Ripley, the proprietors of the National theatre, to establish their right to on on a perfect equality with the writes, did not come up to-day, as expected, before Justice Chase. The counsel for Spalding & Rapley pro-cured a writ removing the case to the District Sune Court, with a view to testing the jurisdiction the local justice. The best lawyers here agree

hat the local justice has no jurisdiction, and that the case should be tried in the Supreme Court of the District. The question will come up for argument next Monday before Judge Ollu. Suppression of Illicit Distilleries in Virginia

Wilcox and Assessor Furnace, of the Pifth district of Virginia, report to the department their operations in connection with the suppression of liliest distillations in that State. Seven countles 3,160 gallons per day, were destroyed. Eight hun-dred gallons of apple brandy were confiscated and

A Young Lady Outraged by a Negro-The Vil-

On Monday last a colored man committed an outrage on a young lady, a school teacher, near Fort Washington, sixteen miles from this city, while she was on her way to, and within 200 yards of the schoolhouse. When found by her friends she was lying on the ground, fearing to move, lest her assailant should return and, finding her alive, kill her. Piscataway, where he was identified by the him, and, in charge of Constables, John Underwood and Anthony Anderson, he was immediately started in a wagon for Marlboro, the county sent. At his goodby. While the wagon was standing in front of se it was approached by about twenty men dressed only in their shirts and drawers, one only in a shirt, and with handkerchiefs with pierced eye holes. After tying constable Underwood, who had attempted to defend his prisoner, and had fred several shots at the lynchers, and removed him from the wagon they made deputy constable Anderson drive the vehicle to a piece of woods a short distance of, where he, too, was put out and ned. The wagon was then driven by one of the maskers under a large white oak tree and a noose having been adjusted over a horizontal branch the prisoner, who was handcurfed, was made to stand up, but his head not reaching the noose he was required to get upon the driver's seat, when she noose was put around his neck and wagon driven from under him, be pringing up at the time apparently with the intention of expediting his own death. he rope slipped and the wretch's feet touched the wand. One of the maskers then jumped upon his sulders to bear him down while some of the others eng him to and fro until life was extinct. After the whole party formed in line and fired a vols his body. After swinging for two hours his was out down and a coroner's jury, which had ummoned to hold an inquest upon it, returned et of "death from hanging by unknown persons." The corpse was buried on Hatton Hill on the , subile road leading from Broad creek to

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Consti Intionality of State Taxes on Per-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1869. No. 128. Mo wes Waring vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, Ac., of Mobile; error to the Supreme Court of Alacity of Mobile, complains of a tax levied under State authority of fifty cents on a hundred dollars, gross proceeds of sales. He is a vender of salt, imported from Great Britain and brought over as ballast by ships coming to Mobile for cotton. There being shouls which prevent the larger merchant ships from coming to the wharves of the city their car goes are discharged by lighters twenty-five or thirty mucs below the city. Waring owns barges of this character which bring up his sait, which, when un-laden at the wharf, is weighed and subjected to duty by the Custom House officials. It is then stored in a warchouse rented by Waring and by him sold and delivered to the parchaser. His sales are trained to be always in the origi-mal packages, anticaten, and in the same

form and condition as when received by kim from the vessel of importation, and in quantities of twenty sacks and upwards. The sait usually comes to Mobile isden on account of the ship and owners carrying it, and Waring sometimes purchases it while at sets "to arrive," and sometimes after the vessel on which it was laien has entered the bay. In all cases, however, he claims to acquire the sait by purchase before it reached the limits of the city of Mobile, before duties are paid and ascertaned and before the vessel's hatches are opened or cargo discharged. The transportation to the city is made by Waring at his own expense and risk. In 1866 the city authorities imposed by ordinance the tax complained of on sales of all goods and merchandise except cotton, and sought to coerce from the plainiff such payment. He therefore applied to the Chancellor and obtained an injunction restraining the collection, on the ground that the tax was illegal as to him under the constitution and laws of the United States; but on appeat to the Supreme Court of Alabama the Chancellor's decree was reversed and the compolaint dismissed, the Court sustaining the validity of the authority to make the exactions. The question to be decided here is, can the State of Alabama, either directly or indirectly, authorize infores small have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations," and that "No State shail, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or dities on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing the inspection laws," The sait is claimed to be an import, and while in the lands of the plaintiff it remained it the original package as received by him from the officers of the United States. In that form only did he deal with it and in that form a passed from his hands. It ceased to have the form of an import and became a part of the city of Mobile it is contended that the owners or consignees of these cargoes of sait when shipped are importers, and that the plaintiff is a purenaser from them, and sate when sapped are importers, and is therefore liable to the tax. The theory of the planniths that while the merchandise remains in unbroken packages it is to be regarded as an import, without reference to the question who imported it, the appelled contends has been expressly overriled by the recent case of Pervear vs. Commonwealth (5 Wall, 478), in which it is said that the circumstance that the State law applies to the merchandise in original backages is wholly immaterial; that this circumstance is only available to the limporter—merchandise in the original package once soid by the importer is taxable as other property. The local flictston is also involved as to what are the limits of the port of Mobile, with a view of determining whether the plaintin purchased the salt beyond them.

The case of L. R. Woodruff et al. vs. John Purham, Collector, &c., and the case of John W. Hinson vs. Elisha B. Lott, Collector, &c., were argued. The plaintiffs are merchants and import into Alabama merchandise in large quantities, which they sell in other States in the original packages, unbroken and in the same condition in which they agreeced by them. The cases involve the constitutionality of the State tax.

No. 140—Hamilton D. Lockwood vs. David Bellmorey et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the unsirect of Massabhusetts. This suit is brought to restrain the defendants from any alleged mirring agringe, and for an account. The question is as to the priority of invention. The case was opened by Mr. H. F. French this afternoon and will consume the day to-morrow. It may be further stated that Secretary Boulweil is counsed in the rage and was to-day present in court, but it is not known as yet whether he intends taking any part in the argument. William S. Benedict, of Louisiana, was admitted to the bar.

Veteran Keels on the Course-Exciting Race Between the Crazy Jane and the Comet-The Latter Declared the Winner—A Damp-ening Incident.

The announcement that the yachts comet and Crazy Jane would contend in a twenty mile race

for a purse of \$500 drew a large number of yacht-men to Greenville, N. J., yesterday. The circumstance that these boats raced together seventeen years ago and that they were frequently matched since that time gave the contest more interest than probably it would otherwise have received. The Comet is eighteen feet three inches from stem to stern and the Crazy Jane about one inch less; but the former is considerably larger. The wind was from the northwest and blowing heavy. Much discussion was indulged in by the crowd as to whether the boats could stand the weather outside; for although it was comparatively smooth in shore the white-topped waves that coursed round the lightbouse gave unmistakable evidence that no "mackerel gate" was blowing. Opinion was pretty evenly balanced between the disputants; but the result proved that both were right. The course was from the dock at Greenville to the lighthouse, around it and back, beating to windward, six times, in all a distance of twenty miles. This, however, was considered too much, and after some discussion between the principals it was at length decided to send out a staketion of the lighthouse, which was accordingly done, Six men were put on board the Crazy Jane, as much beir operations in connection with the suppression of libeit distillations in that State. Seven counties were visited by them in twenty-three days and an area of over 2,000 miles traversed. Forty-seven blicat stills, with an aggregate producing capacity of 3,100 gallons per day, were destroyed. Eight hundred gallons of apple brandy were confiscated and as much more destroyed for lack of transportation. The distilleries were located either in deep mountain ravines or at the termin of roads seldom travelled by any except the parties engaged in the previous form. The seconds alter the Comet dashed torward and then the chances of the race were eagerly discussed, and heavy betting at 23 to 20 on the latter boat complied the spectators until a more exciting event drew of their attention from the white sails of the racers scadding along the water. At the moment of the start a number of hot-headed young men jumped into a small yacht at the wharf, and the sail being up, got her under way and gave chase. Whe ones shook their heads, careless ones laughed and every-body said that the Julia and her cargo of wild spirits would come to grief. When about a mile out

of hot-headed young men jumped into a small yacht at the wharf, and the sail being up, got her under way and gave chase. Wise ones shook their heads, careless ones langlied and everybody said that the Julia and her cargo of wild spirits would come to grief. When about a mile out she frequently dipped her gaff in the water, and being without ballast was in imminent danger. What all feared came to pass in a few minutes. The Julia tumbled over, and her passengers sprawled in the water. Some laid hold of the sides of the boat; others got up on the bottom. They remained in this condition only about ten minutes, as the yacht which took out the stakeboat was passing at the time on her return to the dock, and rescued them from their perilous condition. They were brought ashore wetter and wiser, and the Julia was subsequently towed in.

By this time the racing yachts were close up to the stakeboat. The Comet passed the Crazy Jane a lew hundred yards from it and rounded it at 3h. 19m. and 45s. The Crazy Jane was close after her, and followed her up very well in the subsequent run to windward. Both boats were in much danger of being capsized, and the spectators expected every moment to see one or both of them toppie over. It was up to this time, when both boats were nearly abreast, and about a mile and a half to the westward of the stakeboat, a very fine, exciting race; but ketchum in the Comet made a better calcination as to distance than did Elisworth in the Crazy Jane, for he went about at the proper time and came rushing back on the homeward stretch in spiendid style, far ahead of his opponent, who unwisely kept on for nearly a quarter of a mile. The Comet rounded the flagboat at 3h. 45m., and started for the next reach; but the Crazy Jane, which came in a minute later, gave up the contest. Elisworth refusing to risk his life again outside. It was then blowing harder than at any time previous to the race, and Elisworth's decided in favor of the Comet, which was signalled to return. The four clock train brought nearly

Yachting Notes.

The following is the final decision of the judges relative to the champion pennant regatta of the 29:-- For schooners, the yacht Mystic: first class sloops, Madeline; second class sloops, Sadie; third class sloops, Anna; fourth class sloops, Apollo. The yachts consequently carry the champion pennants of the club fg their respective classes.

PLEASURE ON THE WING.

Test Case on the Pigeon Shooting Question

to Be Raised To-Day.

It will be remembered that a few days since the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals adopted a series of resolutions sustaining the President, Mr. Henry Bergh, in his suppression of the championship pigeon shooting match which was arranged to take place last April between the three

championship pigeon shooting match which was arranged to take place last April between the three crack shots, John Taylor, of Jersey City; Ira A. Paine, of New York, and E. W. Tincker, of Rhode Island. The match was declared "onf."

Yesterday, however, Messrs. Paine and Taylor bade a match to shoot twenty-one birds, for the birds and \$100 a side, the match to be shot to-day at the pid Woodruff Hotel, Union Course, at two solciock P. M., and the contest will undoubtedly take place, bad weather and warrants of arrest not mervening. Shoult the match be prevented by the society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animais a test case will be ignificantly carried into the courts, and there is no doubt that a decision favorable to the sportsmen will be endered eventually.

Mr. Paine states that he finds it difficult to perceive where the line of distinction is drawn which makes a pignon shooting match a wairion destruction of bird life, for the redson that if an individual or party of gentlemen go. Into the woods to shoot pigeons or other birds it is, ulmost invariably done for sport, for the actual pic saure of shooting the birds, and not with the view of securing them as articles of food. In such a cawe the society would not dream of arresting or preventing the shooters.

The Third Day's Races-Lively Pool Selling

Last Night.
The following are the entries for the Jockey Club races to-day, and the result of the pool seiling by Dr. Underwood at the Jockey Club rooms, corner of Twenty-first street and Broadway, last evening:—

Saran B.

La Polka 500—For all ages; beaten horses allowed seven lbs.; one mile and three-quarter dash.

Corsican \$280

Inverness \$0 \text{ San ford } 70 \text{ Field } 100 \text{ Lobelia } 15 \text{ Field } 100 \text{ Lobelia } 15 \text{ The following were the sales by Mr, Johnson, corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway:— National Hanbicap—Two AND A QUARTER MILES. Namesis \$40 150 150 \text{ General Puke } 150 150 \text{ General Yorke } 150 75 \text{ Field } 170 70

Metairie \$200 Field 200

THE BUCKEYE TROTTING RACES.

CINOINNATI, Obio, Oct. 13, 1860. There was a good attendance to day to witness the trotting over the Buckeye Course. The weather was

Time, 2:32-2:3914-2:33-2:3114.

That One Hundred Thousand Dollar Horse, To a gentleman who inquired of Mr. Bonner if his ofter of \$100,000 for a horse that would equal Dexter's great performance to a road wagon was still in force, and if he had any reservation in regard to it as to age, soundness, &c., Mr. Bonner replied as fol-lows:—

DEAR SIE—I have received your favor of the 11th instant, in which you inquire if there are any condi-tions, so far as soundness or age is concerped, an-nexed to my offer of \$100,000 for a horse that can tions, so far as soundness or age is concerned, annexed to my offer of \$100,000 for a horse that can equal bexter's recent performance of 2:213 to a road wagon. In reply, I have to state that I have no conditions of the kind to interpose. I throw the door wide open. Of course I should prefer a young and sound horse like Dexter, but I shall not make it a barrier against any horse undertaking to perform the feat whether he be young or old, sound or unsound, lame or free from lameness; whether he have one spayin or two, three ringbones or four; be bind of one eye or both, broken-winded or foundered, so long as he performs the feat of starting as Bexter started from my stable in Twenty-sevenin street, near Ninth avenue, at one o'clock P. Ai., and trotting during the same afternoon on Prospect Park, as Dexter trotted, a mile in 2:213, to a road wagon and driver weighing together 315 pounds. There must be no running or jumping—every inch of the mile must be trotted as Dexter trotted it, without a single skip or jump; and I must have the privilege of winnessing and Uming the trial, and taking one or two friends with me. The owner of the noise can also have one or two friends present; but, under no circumstances will I be concerned, directly or indirectly, in a public or advertised trial, where money is received at the entrance gate or opportunity is given for betting.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

An Interesting Paper Read Before the Society of Practical Engineers.

The first part of an interesting paper on the sub-

and efficient ratiroad, was read last evening before the New York Society of Practical Engineers by Mr. C. Williams.

slaughter of human beings on American railroads called for every inventor and all others interested in the cause of humanity to do their utmost to had already been done in this particular. Among the object of directors, hardly with a single exception, to "get their roads through and to quickly pay," having but little regard for the safety of life, but great interest in line "almighty dollar." Nine-tenths of these roads were but "admitted apologies" of railroads. The indifference of Americans, as a class, to danger was one result of the continuance of such a state of affairs, in decided contrast with European travellers, who baye a wholesome dread of "runs-oif, smash-ups and break-downs." In any new inventions tending to the safety of railroads many obstacles were encountered, being the persistency of directors in opposing anything the will invoive additional expenditure; master mechanics, full of concell, who resist the idea of being able to learn anything new in their business, and of capitalists who have so often been imposed upon by inventions of an impracticable nature. Improvements of merit aiready tested, and those based upon sound mechanical principles that are new, could not be added, of course, to roads without cost; yet every clear-headed official must necessarily admit that in the end such additions would prove remunerative and economical.

In railroads the ballasting and sub-structure are of the greatest importance. Simple wooden croasties, filled in with proken stone, if properly ballasted, are ception, to "get their roads through and to quickly

merative and economical.

In railroads the ballasting and sub-structure are of the greatest importance. Simple wooden crossties, filled in with proken stone, if properly ballasted, are the best. If not, some substance was and should be used that would aid in keeping the ties aligned. In wet cuts sub-siling is resorted to, trenches are dug longitudinally with the rails, then filled with sand, and, with a proper foundation, the ties laid upon them. Uniform bearing of the superstructure is above all essential to salety. Iron and stone blocks have been tested to supersede wooden crossities; but when the latter are so prepared as to prevent decay they are preferable. In splices, chains and spikes the fish joint is very good, but it can be rightened only when workmen journey up and down the track with a wrench to perform such work. The screw spike or split spike and the twist spike are such they will not draw out, and are the beat and should be used. To prevent persons or calife from walking or lying down on the tracks of railroads—the cause of many terriole accidents—attice-like work piaced along and adjacent to the road should be constructed. It is made with strips of planks with a "V" top, fastened to heavy supports. In the matter of safeguards to road crossings it is evident that to insure against accidents they should be operated by trains. This can be done by wire ropes on friction rollers extending down the track, by which, by levers moved by the engine, the gates or signals can be turned or adjusted. Switches should be worked by electricity in signaling the switch tender whenever anything is wrong.

With these interesting suggestions, and admitting that it is still an open question whether steel rais are superior to iron or not, and promising hereafter to continue the subject of "railway accidents," the consideration and discussion of the paper was deferred to the next regular meeting.

The order from Washington detaching Commander A. C. K. Denham from duty at the Brooklyn Navy

Yard has been revoked. Commander John Irwin is detached from the command of the Geitysburg and placed on waiting orders. Ligutenant Commander A. G. Caldwell is detached from the Nipsic and ordered to duty in the Pacific

from the Nipsic and ordered to date in feet.
Captain Thomas G. Oorbyn is ordered to ordnance duty at Philadelphia.
Lieutenant Commander Francis S. Brown. attached to the Franklin, has resigned.

CITY POLITICS.

Prospects of the Campaign-The Judiciary Vacancies-The Senatorial Contest-The Assembly-The Supervisorship.

the conflict is fairly entered upon. The contestants are coming face to face with the leaders of the several organizations on whom their place or no place whom they are to measure their strength. The Tamand balancing the strength, resources and ca-pabilities of each candidate, and the pro-tracted uncertainty and the "saucy doubts and fears" which invaded the occupants of each office or "pent up Utica" will soon be solved and set at rest. to be hoped that there are no Catos among them to commit hart-karl on themselves when the result is known, lest some good men should be lost to the State whenever another political campaign is to be fought. The Tammany leaders have been hard at work of late ciphering up the claims of the various contestants. The total of each is before them, and in a day or two the slate will be finally made up upon which, as a party organization, Tammany must go before the people.

THE JUDICIARY.

On the judiciary state the leaders are not yet posttively decided. It was said by a wiser man than even a Peter Bismarck Sweeny that in a multitude of counsellors there is safety; but in the multi-tude of candidates for the first office in the gift of the people, and for which Tammany is to present its candidate, Tammany can hardly make a mistake. Judge Clerke is a candidate for renomination, and if by any political shortsightedparty will only be too glad to accept him as their nominee to strengthen their ticket. Mr. Joseph J. Marrin and Mr. Hamilton Robinson are strong competitors and claimants for the Regency nomination, and either of these might be taken up with a certain amount of prestige as against the present incumbent. Other candidates, earlier in the field and strongly urged for nomination, have retired, foremost among whom were Mr. James H. Coleman, Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., and Joseph Daly. It were almost idle now to speculate upon the relative claims of any of these candidates, as the Regency ero this have decided upon a man for each vacancy. Judge John R. Brady, of the Common Pleas, is also spoken of as a can-didate; but in view of his election comes up sider. What would the chief archæologist of the of the original strata of that court if his brother Brady was taken from him? Judge Daly in such an

of the original strata of that court if his brother Brady was taken from him? Judge Daly in such an emergency would be nowhere, and it is to be hoped that Judge Brady, should he be tempted, will not accept a nomination that would be as fatal as a disseverment of the Stamese Twins to himself and his lifelong colleague.

In the Superior Court there is no such difficulty as to the number of candidates. Three vacancies here occur, but the renomination of two of the present incumbents is assured. This refers to Tammany's selection for a fresh term of Judges McCunn and Friedman. Judge McCunn in the discharge of his high office has commended himself to all classes of his fellow citizens, and his renomination is not only to be expected, but desired, and with his renomination his felction is sure. Judge Friedman has the amport not only of his German fellow citizens, but of the people generally, and his renomination by Tammany would be halled with satisfaction.

For the vacancy in this court Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court, is a strong candidate. He has commended himself—always a primary consideration with the Tammany powers—by his course on the bench, but to the whole oar by his refusal with his associates, Judges Alker and Gross, to admit within the business of the court the petty and always lingious questions of fandiord and tenant right, a source of great chamber profit and thereby derogatory to occupants of the bench. Mr. Justice Benis Quinn is also a candidate, but the First Civi. District Court would miss him badly, and as Tammany cannot find in the list of candidates a greater worthy, Mr. Quinn may be induced to continue in his present place for another term.

In the Court of Common Pleas a vacancy occurs for which Mr. Justice Frederick W. Loew, of the Fifth district, is as good as shated. He has powerful influence at his back outside of the votes of the people, who, if his name should be presented to falem, will only be too glad to support him and to exalt him to a position more worthy of his ability and talen

them, will only be too glad to support him and to exait him to a position more worthy of his ability and talents.

In the Marine Court a vacancy will temporarily occur. The present facumbent, Judge Michael C. Gross, who has most efficiently and worthly filled the chair during the expliring term, will most probably be renominated and re-elected. Judge Gross does not depend upon a Tammany nomination wholly, inasmitch as his nomination will be endorsed by all the outside democratic organizations, and a man of his popularity and political strength is not likely to be overlooked. Mr. John Hayes, a young and talented lawyer, is a candidate for the place.

There is no change to note in the other judicial vacancies.

vacancies.

The contest in the Fifth district is giving some trouble to Tammany. Norton, Purser, Purser, Norton, is the dilemma. Norton, faithful in the past, but a little passe in the present, seems to be losing ground, and Purser—Tammany's political almoner—a good name, considering his long purse and the many drains upon it, and profitable to nimself withal, is apparently in the ascendant.

In the Sixth—Senator Croamer's district—the cream of the thing is that Thomas J. seems to come to the surface and is likely to be, if not the broth of a boy, the sort of a creamer Tammany wants.

cream of the thing is that Thomas J. seems to come to the surface and is likely to be, if not the broth of a boy, the sort of a creamer Tammany wants at Albany for another legislative term, and to be skimmed and put up accordingly. Mr. Cornell is a most worthy competitor, and would represent the district to the satisfaction of the constituency and with benefit to the city and State, but it is pretty certain that the youthful tax commissioner has overtaxed Cornell in the race to Albany and put him out of wind and time.

In the Eighth district the triangular fight is still going, Messra, Genet, Hatchman and Farley (Perence) being in the held. The first named was for a time a lavorite with Tammany, and may yet get the nomination. Hatchman was taken up in courtesy to the German influence, but this appears not to "sitek" in his favor, and other sops thrown out by Tammany may render him altogether unnecessary as a political expedient. Terry then comes in to try his old cendetit game of hostulity to Genet, in which the latter in the most approved theatriest fashion must receive in his bosom a quietus from Mr. Farley and retire to whatever shades of private life he may select for the residue of his political retirement from life.

In the Fourth, Senator Tweed's district. Colonel James Kerrigau, as may be seen m another place under his signature, has declined the nomination pressed upon him by the democratic party. His place, however, is supplied by the party nominaling Colonel James Bagley, a very induculated with almost every voter therem. The Colonel like another Curtuis throws nimself into the guit that yawns between the parties, but whether he will save the district, and nationally identified with almost every voter therem. The Colonel like another Curtuis throws nimself into the guit that yawns between the parties, but whether he will save the district for his friends or make a losing investment of his finds by his sell sacride remains to be seen. But what a Roman like Curtuis did, an Irishman Hee the guite of the

Mr. John Caivin, who coindently reas upon the Tammany nomination.—Last year this district was represented by a republican—Mr. James A. Richmond. Tammany expects next year to add it to its majority in the Legislature in the person of Mr. William J. Daniels, a very popular and active politician of the ward, whom Tammany has been holding in reserve for some time, awaiting a fit time to put him forward as a representative member of the old wigwam.

In reserve for some time, awaiting a fit time to put him forward as a representative member of the old wigwam.

THE NINETEENTH DISTRICT, last represented by Mr. Josiah Porter, who returns from legislative honors to assume those of the judicial, presents a vacancy, Rosweil D. Hatch is at present the most prominently spoken of canalitate in all interests. He is a large properly holder in the district, is cenversant with all the needs and requirements of the inhabitants, is a ready debater, posted in legislative duties, and is in every way qualified to file advantageously to the district the position of its representative at Albany.

There will be a very lively time over the Aldermanic and Assistant Aldermanic slate. In the various wards there is an evident desire among the most respected democratic citizens to stand by the chiefs of the party, while, on the other hand, they claim a better representation for the local interests they have most at heart and are resolved that Tammany shall pay the needed deterence to their wishes in this respect. The Seventh ward claims to be the Tweed banner ward, the ward from which spring the Belmont-Tweed controversy. Mr. Richard Walters, a respected citizen of the ward, is a candidate for fiderman, with influence sufficient to secure him the position. On a question, however, more vital to the best injecteds of the residents than even that of alderman or Assembly.

man, or even Senator, is that of school trustee. In the charter election in December next school trustees have to be elected in each ward of the city, and here again the Seventh warders seem determined to do their whole duty- within Tammany if they can, without Tammany if they must. For the office of school trustee in the ward Mr. Dennis W. O'Halloran will be unanimously presented at the proper time. His election is certain.

This is the most exciting contest that appears from a review of the whole political field. Mr. Jacob Cohen is still organizing and still strengthening the organization he has already in the field. Every day adds strength to the phalanx of citizens that have chosen him, not only as their standard bearer in the sampaign, but as their future representative in the Board of Supervisors. His opponent is Mr. Walter Roche, the present highly esteemed and respected incumbent, who has a host at his back in the Tammany Regency. Cohen and Roche would make a big team running in conjunction; but as opponents for the one office one of them must be knocked out of time on the evening of the great race. Whether it will be Jacob or Walter, time (that as last makes all things even) only can tell.

THE REGISTRY YESTERDAY.

Result of the Second Day's Canvass-An Increase Over the Second Day of Lust The number of votes registered yesterday was

registry in 1868, and nearly half as large as that of Tuesday, owing, no doubt, to the fact that a large number of our "substantial" voters who vote early campaign. Tuesday night, after exerting their "influence" in that State, and come prepared for a similar purpose to this city. The following table will show the registry of the first and second day's of 1868 and of 1869, the registry of this year exceeding that of last by 1,537:—

| Ward, | October, 1868. | | | October, 1869. | | | |
|--------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------|--|
| | First day | Second day | Totals | First day | Second day | Totals | |
| 1 | 870 979 | 182 | 1002 1396 | 1240 | 566 | 1800 | |
| 9 | 956 | 325 | 1281 | 282 | noue. | 137 | |
| 4 | 1226 | 441 | 1667 | 1138 | 748 | 1881 | |
| 5 | 2258 | 610 | 2863 | 899 | 361 | 1260 | |
| 6 | 2742 | 741 | 3483 | 1691 | 914 | 2605 | |
| 7 | 1779 | 649 | 2428 | 1895 | 1895 | 8790 | |
| 8 | 787 | 370 | 1157 | 1488 | 931 | 2369 | |
| 9 | 1214 | 402 | 1016 | 2006 | 941 | 2947 | |
| 0 | 2952 | 1220 | 4081 | 1961 | 500 | 2521 | |
| 1 | 1638 | 761 | 2399 | 5433 | 776 | 6209 | |
| 2 | 1678 | 781 | 2439 | 1898 | 431 | 1320 | |
| 3 | 1669 | 758 528 | 2502 | 966 1516 | 858 898 | 1824 | |
| Ď | 1306 | 541 | 1847 | 1164 | 507 | 1761 | |
| 6 | 1706 | 1257 | 2963 | 1811 | 966 | 2777 | |
| 7 | 1671 | 644 | 2215 | 3497 | 1123 | 4620 | |
| 8 | 767 | 226 | 993 | 2408 | 826 | 3324 | |
| 9 | 948 | 681 | 1579 | 2110 | 768 | 2873 | |
| 0 | 1798 | 542 | 2340 | 2412 | 1884 | 4296 | |
| 1 | 1443 | 776 | 2219 | 8482 | | 4881 | |
| 2 | 838 | 430 | 1263 | 1985 | 1423 | 3408 | |
| Totals | 32664 | 12964 | 45828 | 38454 | 18011 | 57385 | |

| Wards. | 1 18 | 68. | 1869. | | |
|--------|--|---------|--------|--------|--|
| waras. | Oct.13 | Oct. 14 | Oct.12 | Oct.18 | |
| 1 | 870 | 132 | 188 | 129 | |
| 2 | 979 | 417 | 205 | 405 | |
| 3 | 956 | 325 | 274 | 253 | |
| 4 | 1.126 | 441 | 300 | 886 | |
| 5 | | 610 | 667 | 662 | |
| 6 | | 741 | 678 | 683 | |
| 7 | | 649 | 359 | 442 | |
| 8 | Contract of the last of the la | 370 | 243 | 339 | |
| 0 | | 402 | 420 | 377 | |
| 10, | | 1,129 | 811 | 797 | |
| 1 | 1,638 | 675 | | 480 | |
| 2 | | 761 | | SU | |
| 3 | | | | 360 | |
| 4 | | | | 571 | |
| | 1,306 | | | | |
| 15 | | | | 650 | |
| 17. | | 544 | 826 | | |
| | 767 | | | 20: | |
| 18 | 202 | | 179 | | |
| 19 | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | 54 | |
| 21 | 833 | | | | |
| 22 | 883 | 400 | 342 | 30. | |
| Totals | 32,864 | 13,085 | 10,081 | 10,367 | |

resolve itself into a convention for the nomination of local officers, and proceed at once to nominate. Mr. GARDINER said the understanding with the

Mr. Gamdiner said the understanding with the Twenty-third street branch was that the Twenty-eighth street branch make informal nominations to-night and then let the Conference Committee of both branches meet and arrange the matter. If Twenty-second street nominate a committee of conference, why they would confer with them. If not, Twenty-eighth street and Twenty-third street would agree themselves on the nominees. He therefore moved to make informal nominations for the county and indicial tickets.

Mr. LEPAU opposed the resolution on the ground that it would be unwise to proceed with the nominations to-night without consulting those who stoot behind them.

Both Mr. LEPAU and Mr. STRATTON commented savagely on the manner in which their resolution inviting a conference had been treated by the Twenty-third street house, the members of which had caused it to be laid on the table, and treated it with the most supreme contempt.

Mr. RICHARDSON SUDDIFIED TREATION of the production which

Twenty-third street house, the members of which had caused it to be laid on the table, and treated it with the most supreme contempt.

Mr. Richardson's supported the resolution, which was finally carried.

Mr. Gardiner moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to confer with the other bodies if suitable committees were appointed by them to meet them.

Mr. Whirrield opposed this and pitched into Twenty-second street, saying that he hoped they would have nothing to do with such people.

After a great deal of excited tails and clashing of ideas among the members, in which harmonjous addience a great deal of excited tails and clashing of ideas among the members, in which harmonjous addience are more than the conference committee of the Central Committee act in meeting committees from the other two organizations, if they appointed any, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow (Friday) evening.

Miscellaneous Meetings.

Henry W. Genet received an enthusiastic endorsement as candidate for State Senator from the Eighth district by the Workingmen's independent Demo-cratic Association of the Twenty-second ward last

attended, and Mr. Genet's ability and fitness for the

position descanted on by several speakers.

A private coterio of influential citizens of the Eighth district has been formed, pledged to support Mr. Genet for State Senator, who have determined that, should Tammany not confer the nomination on that gentleman, to give him their support and use their inducace in his behalf as an independent can-

their influence in his behalf as an independent candidate.

Patrick A. McBride was named last night as candidate for the Assembly nomination from the Sixteenth district at a meeting of workingmen of the Eighteenth ward.

The Eleventh ward M. T. Brennan Democratio Association held an enthasiastic meeting last evening, indorsing Waiter Roche for Supervisor, J. H. McCunn for Judge of the Superior Court, T. V. Loew, Common Pleas; H. Waltman for Alderman, Edward Costello for Assistant Alderman and W. B. Cook for Assembly,

A meeting of German citizens held at Harlem recommended Anthony Hass for Assistant Alderman, Common Figure 1988 of the Superior and General F. Sigel for Secretary of State.

Dr. Thomas Robinson was named last evening for Assemblyman from the Twentieth district by the Young Men's Association of that district.

Republican Primarles in Brooklyn. The republican ward primaries were held last evening in Brooklyn and passed off quietly. The vote was unusually small in all the wards.

VISITING MILITIA.

The First Light Infantry of Providence-Their Arrival in This City and Reception by

the Twenty-second Regiment.
The First Light Infantry of Providence, R. I., who are to be the guests of the Twenty-second regiment during their stay in this city, arrived in town yes-terday morning by the Stonington boat. The steamer got into her dock rather early, and as it was raining very heavily at the time the Providence gentlemen had to take things coolly and wait patiently for the storm to end before disembarking. Captain Culien, of the Twenty-se however, was at the pier when the came in, and welcomed them in the name of his regiment, at the same time good humoredly requesting them not to venture out into

schalf by clearing away the clouds in the sky. About ten o'clock the storm ceased, and the guests up Canal street to Broadway, to and through Fifteenth street, down Sixth avenue to the Twenty-second regiment armory, where the Providence in-

remain personal arrives at the part and economic mater and the part and economic mater and the part and economic materials. It is a part of the part o

HOUSEWHIPPING A CENNECTICUT CLERGYMAN.

All About a Woman.
The New Haven Lever has the following explana tion of the reported horsewhipping of the Rev. J. Eaton Smith, of the Memorial church at Westport, by Mr. Charles Ketchum:-

Recolum.

Roy. Mr. Smith has been an invalid for the last two years, and this gross attack upon his person has been brought about through the influence of a third party, which will be exposed when the case comes to trink.

A POLICEMAN STABBED.

At a late hour last night an affray occurred at the Union Assembly Rooms, corner of Grand and Eliza-beth streets, at a ball given by the Patrick Murphy Club, when officers Dick and Atkins, of the Fourteenth precinct, interiered for the purpose of quelling the disturbance. The latter was severely stabled in the leg by Michael Reproliss and removed to the station house in Spring street, where his wounds were dressed by poince Surgeon Donor. Reynolds was arrested and will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning.